

Generalized Modeling for Alaskan Crab Stocks

Crab Modeling Workshop January 2014



School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences
The University of Washington, Seattle WA

Acknowledgements

Gmacs is a collaborative project between the University of Washington, and NOAA Fisheries; Collaborators: Andre Punt, Jim Ianelli, and with advice from Mark Maunder (CAPAM) and Steve Martell (IPHC)

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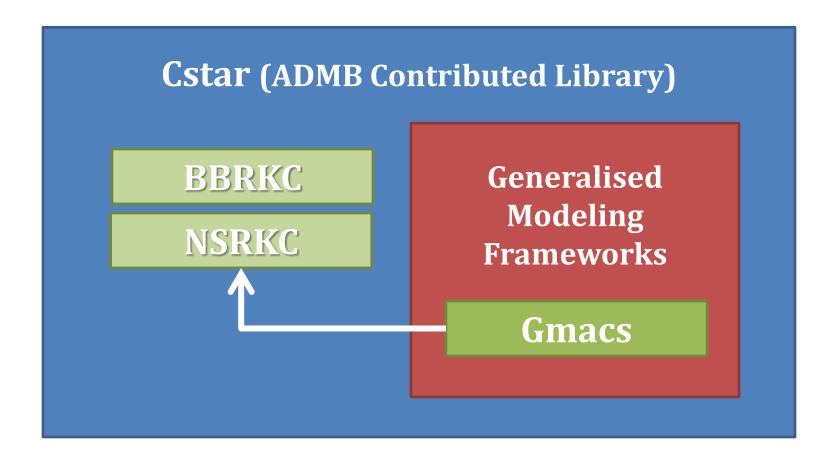
Gmacs: Generalized Modeling for Alaskan Crab Stocks





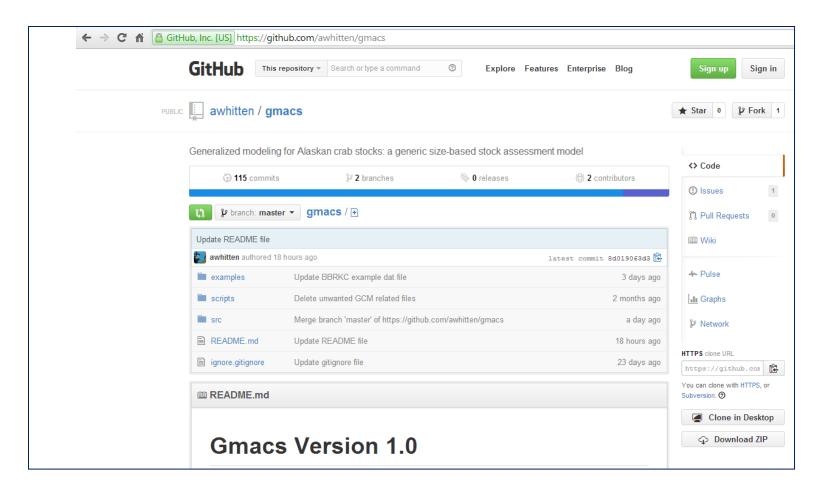
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Gmacs will be implemented using Cstar



See: https://github.com/awhitten/gmacs

Using Github to store, share, and collaborate



Collaboration possible onsite or by using Git: Can download entire repositories to local machines

Code is publically available

```
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                                                              C:\Dropbox\Github\gmacs\src\gmacs.tpl - Sublime Text 2
File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help
                 gmacs.tpl
                        !! cout << " Successfully read all input files. \n" << endl;
                      // GENERAL CALCS SECTION
                        // Create count of active parameters and derived quantities:
                        int par count;
                        int active_count;
                        int active parms;
                        ivector active_parm(0,ntheta); ///< Pointer from active list to the element of the full parameter list to get label.</pre>
                        // TODO: Add active parm pointer list for labelling active parameters in report file.
                        // Adjust the phases to negative if beyond final_phase and find resultant max_phase:
                        int max_phase;
                       LOC CALCS
                        cout << " Count parameters and get max phase, adjust phases if required" << endl;</pre>
                        max phase=1:
                        active_count=0;
                        par_count=0;
                        active_parm(0,ntheta)=0;
                        for(int i=1; i<=ntheta; i++)</pre>
                          par_count++;
                          if(theta phz(i) > final phase) theta phz(i)=-1;
                          if(theta_phz(i) > max_phase) max_phase=theta_phz(i);
                          if(theta phz(i) >= 0)
                            active_count++; active_parm(active_count)=par_count;
                        active_parms=active_count;
                        cout << " Number of active parameters is " << active_parms << endl;</pre>
                        cout << " Maximum phase for estimation is " << max_phase << "\n" << endl;</pre>
```

And has been written with flexibility and usability in mind...

General Population Dynamics

- Size-structured, fully integrated assessment
- Numbers at time and length
- Also accounts for numbers at sex, maturity, and shell condition. Crab can be:
 - Male, female, unknown
 - New shell / old shell (1,2,...) / unknown
 - Mature / immature / unknown
- Natural Mortality can be time-varying and sex-specific

General Population Dynamics

- Size-structured, fully integrated assessment
- Growth can be fixed or estimated
 - Gamma distributed growth increments
 - Can be sex specific and time-varying
- Molting probability as logistic function of length
- Maturation as logistic function of length
- Stock recruitment estimated as yearly-deviations

Fishery Specifications

- Landings recorded from directed fisheries
- Discards from landed and other fisheries (bycatch)
- Fishing mortality estimated or directly specified
 - Handling mortality included in calculations
 - High-grading included in calculations
- Retention specified as piecewise or logistic function
- Selectivity can be defined for any fleet or survey
 - Can be sex-specific and time-varying

Data Types & Model Fit

- Model makes use of:
 - Catch and discard data
 - Fishery or survey indices of abundance
 - Effort data
 - Length composition data
 - Weight-at-length, and fecundity specified
 - Later: Tag-recapture data
- Model fits to catch, discard, indices, and LF data
- Different weights can be applied to each data set
- Weights on priors, and penalties can be specified

Model Outputs

- Size of the reproductive component of population
 - Reported in terms of mature male biomass
 - Specified for particular fraction of year
- Fits to catch, survey, and length frequency data
- Estimates of selectivity etc.
- Later: Projected stock abundance (forecast section)

Thanks for listening...





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